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A

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Forty-eighth session
SECOND COMMITTEE

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS TO THE SECOND COMMITTEE

Letter dated 24 September 1993 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Second Committee

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the decisions taken by the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting pertaining to the allocation of items to the Second Committee.

May I also invite your attention to the recommendations on the organization of the session contained in section II of the report of the General Committee (A/48/250 and Add.1), as well as to the recommendation concerning the agenda of the Main Committees contained in section IV (para. 35) of the report. Those recommendations were approved by the General Assembly also at its 3rd plenary meeting. I earnestly request your cooperation in this regard.

(Signed) Samuel R. INSANALLY

ANNEX

Allocation of items to the Second Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I, III, IV, V (sections A and C to I), VI and IX] (item 12).

[The General Assembly decided that the chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to plenary meetings and to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), Third and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(a)	Chapters I and IX	Plenary meetings and Third and Fifth Committees
(b)	Chapter III	Plenary meetings
(c)	Chapter V (section A)	Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), Third and Fifth Committees
(d)	Chapter V (section C)	Plenary meetings and Third Committee

2. Development and international economic cooperation (item 91):

(a) Trade and development;

(b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;

(c) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;

(d) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

(e) Environment;

(f) Desertification and drought;

(g) Human settlements;

(h) Science and technology for development;

(i) Entrepreneurship;

(j) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy.

3. External debt crisis and development (item 92).

4. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (item 93).

5. Operational activities for development (item 94):

   (a) United Nations Development Programme;

   (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;

   (c) United Nations technical cooperation activities;

   (d) United Nations Volunteers programme.

6. International cooperation for economic growth and development (item 95):

   (a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;

   (b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

7. International Conference on Population and Development (item 96).

8. International conference on the financing of development (item 97).

9. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (item 98).

10. Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (item 99):

   (a) Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa;

   (b) Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

   (c) Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

11. Special programmes of economic assistance (item 100).

12. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (item 101).

13. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador (item 102).

14. International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery (item 103).

15. Human resources development (item 104).

16. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster (item 105).

17. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (item 106).

18. Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (item 41).

[The General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated to the Second Committee, on the understanding that it would be introduced in plenary meeting and considered in the Second Committee.]

19. United Nations interim offices (item 154).

[The General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated to the Second Committee, on the understanding that it could seek the views of other Main Committees on aspects of the question which might be outside the competence of the Second Committee.]

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Forty-eighth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 91 (e)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: ENVIRONMENT

International conventions and protocols in the field of the environment

Note by the Secretary-General

1. By its decision 17/12 adopted on 21 May 1993, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme took note of the report of the Executive Director on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment and requested the Executive Director to transmit it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and Governing Council decision 24 (III) of 30 April 1975.

2. The report of the Executive Director is annexed to the present note.

Annex

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME ON INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

1. By its decision 24 (III) of 30 April 1975, the Governing Council urged all States entitled to become parties to existing conventions and protocols in the field of the environment to do so as soon as possible and requested the Executive Director to inform the Governing Council at each session about the status of both new and existing conventions in the field of the environment. Each report was to include information about ratifications, accessions, and dates of entry into force and to summarize the decisions of various Governments regarding their participation in environmental conventions.

2. Subsequently, by resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the General Assembly expressed concern that existing international conventions or protocols in the field of the environment had not yet received the wide acceptance and application they deserved and requested the Governing Council to keep the Assembly informed annually of any new convention concluded in that field and of the status of existing conventions. Subsequently, in its resolution 42/185 of 11 December 1987, the Assembly decided that this information should be provided biennially instead of annually.

3. The information contained in the present report is provided by Governments and international organizations acting as depositaries to the respective conventions in response to an Assistant Executive Director's letters of 7 and 14 July 1992. The present report reflects the status of conventions and protocols as at 30 June 1992. It takes into account information received by the UNEP secretariat up to 30 November 1992.

4. Basic information on the objectives, provisions, signatories of and parties to a wide range of international agreements in this area may be found in the 1992 edition of the UNEP *Register of International Treaties and Other Agreements in the Field of the Environment*.

A. *Depositaries*

5. The following Governments and international organizations reported on the status of conventions for which they serve as depositaries:

> Australia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Germany, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Western Samoa; the United Nations Secretariat; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the International Atomic Energy Agency; the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; the Organization of African Unity; the Council of Europe; the Council of the European Communities; the Association of South East Asian Nations; the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation; the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants.

B. *Conventions and protocols that have entered into force*

6. The UNEP secretariat has been informed that the following international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment have entered into force during the period covered by the present report (1 September 1990 - 30 November 1992):

(a) The London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted in London on 29 June 1990, entered into force on 10 August 1992;

(b) The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, adopted at Basel on 22 March 1989, entered into force on 5 May 1992;

(c) The Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific, adopted at Wellington on 23 November 1989, entered into force on 17 May 1991;

(d) The European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals, adopted at Strasbourg on 13 November 1987, entered into force on 1 May 1992;

(e) The Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention, adopted at Vienna on 21 September 1988, entered into force on 27 April 1992;

(f) Protocol I to the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific, adopted at Noumea on 20 October 1990, entered into force on 28 February 1992;

(g) The Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emission of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes, adopted at Sofia on 1 November 1988, entered into force on 14 February 1991;

(h) The European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes, adopted at Strasbourg on 18 March 1986, entered into force on 1 January 1991.

C. *New multilateral legal instruments*

7. The Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea was adopted at Bonn on 16 October 1990. This Agreement seeks to promote close cooperation among the Parties in the conservation of the seal population in the Wadden Sea.

8. The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation was adopted in London on 30 November 1990. This Convention seeks to strengthen the legal framework for the control of environmental pollution by oil, in general, and marine pollution by oil in particular.

9. The Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa was adopted at Bamako, Mali on 30 January 1991. This Convention is open to member States of the Organization of African Unity and its object is to create a framework of obligations for the protection of the environment through the suppression of hazardous wastes, the prevention of transboundary movement or importation of hazardous wastes, and the application of precautionary measures against the occurrence of such wastes.

10. The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context was adopted at Espoo, Finland, on 25 February 1991. This Convention seeks to promote environmentally sound and sustainable economic development, through the application of environmental impact assessment, especially as a preventive measure against transboundary environmental degradation.

11. The Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community was adopted at Abuja, Nigeria, on 3 June 1991. This Convention has broad economic objectives touching on the environment. At one level, the general objective is to promote economic, social and cultural development and the integration of the African economies, in order to increase economic self-reliance and promote indigenous and self-sustained development. At another level, the specific objective is to ensure the harmonization and coordination of environmental protection policies among States Parties.

12. The Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas was adopted in Geneva on 12 September 1991. The Agreement was concluded in conjunction with the 1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. The Agreement seeks to promote cooperation in achieving and maintaining a favourable conservation status for small cetaceans in the Baltic and North Seas.

13. The Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty was adopted at Madrid on 3 October 1991. This Protocol reaffirms the status of Antarctica as a special conservation area, and seeks to enhance the framework for the protection of the Antarctic environment, with its dependent and associated ecosystems. It is open to any State which is a Contracting Party to the Antarctic Treaty, subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.

14. The Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes was adopted at Geneva on 18 November 1991. This Protocol seeks to enhance the framework for the control of long-range transboundary air pollution.

15. The Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe was adopted in London on 4 December 1991. This Agreement was concluded in conjunction with the 1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. The Agreement seeks to promote the conservation of bats in Europe.

16. The Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents was adopted at Helsinki on 17 March 1992. This Convention is concerned with the adverse effects of accidents, in relation to life and environmental safety. It seeks to enhance individual and collective national responsibility and capacities in the prevention and control of industrial accidents, as well as concerning the transboundary effects of such accidents.

17. The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes was adopted at Helsinki on 17 March 1992. This Convention seeks to strengthen national and international actions aimed at the protection and ecologically sound management of transboundary waters.

18. The Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against pollution was adopted in Bucharest on 21 April 1992. This Convention seeks to provide a framework for cooperation in the protection of the marine environment of the Black Sea, the conservation of its living resources, and the enhancement of its amenities.

19. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted at New York on 9 May 1992. This Convention aims to regulate levels of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere, so as to avoid climate change on a level that would be harmful to economic development or that would impede food production initiatives. A total of 156 States and regional integration organizations signed the Convention between 3 June 1992 and 30 June 1992.

20. The Convention on Biological Diversity was concluded at Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992. This Convention seeks to conserve biological diversity, promote the sustainable use of its components, and encourage suitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Between 4 June 1992 and 30 June 1992, 158 States and regional integration organizations became signatories to the Convention.

21. The Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes was adopted at Strasbourg on 6 February 1992. This Protocol seeks to extend the scope of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes

(adopted at Strasbourg on 10 March 1976), so that it also applies to certain aspects of developments in animal husbandry techniques, in particular in respect of biotechnology and the killing of animals on the farm.

D. *Changes in the status of existing conventions*

22. Afghanistan signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

23. Albania signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991), which it also ratified on 4 October 1991; and the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992). Albania accepted the Agreement for the Establishment of a General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (1949) and acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, and on Their Destruction (1972).

24. Algeria acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1977) and to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1967). Algeria signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

25. Angola ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991) and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1967) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

26. Antigua and Barbuda signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

27. Argentina ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989). It became a party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

28. Armenia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

29. Australia ratified the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific (1989). It became a party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979) and acceded to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1992). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

30. Austria signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

31. Azerbaijan became a party to the Convention on the Use of White Lead in Painting (1921); the Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionizing Radiations (1960); and the Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers Against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (1977). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

32. Bahamas signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

33. Bahrain ratified the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

34. Bangladesh acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer (1985), with 31 October 1990 as the date for entry into force, and to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 31 October 1990 as the date for entry into force. Bangladesh signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

35. Barbados deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951) which revised text came into force on 4 April 1991. Barbados signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

36. Belarus signed the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

37. Belgium signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1992); and the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991). Belgium ratified the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (1987), which entered into force on 1 July 1992; the European

Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986), its party status entering into force on 1 July 1992; and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), its party status entering into force on 6 October 1991. Belgium became a party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979). Belgium signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

38. Belize ratified the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

39. Benin signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

40. Bhutan signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

41. Bolivia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

42. Botswana acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), with 4 December 1991 as the date for entry into force, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 4 December 1991 as the date for entry into force. Botswana ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

43. Brazil acceded to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972) and ratified the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), which entered into force on 4 January 1991; and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), which entered into force on 4 January 1991. Brazil became a party to the Convention Concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment (1981). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

44. Brunei Darussalam acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), with 24 October 1990 as the date of entry into force, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, and on Their Destruction (1972).

45. Bulgaria signed the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (1992); the Convention on the Transboundary Impact of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); and the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991). Bulgaria deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951), which came into force on 4 April 1991. It acceded to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973). It became a party to the Convention on the Conservation

of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1969). For Bulgaria, the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980) came into force on 30 September 1992. Bulgaria acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), with 20 November 1990 as the date of entry into force, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 20 November 1990 as the date of entry into force. It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

46. Burkina Faso ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991) and acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, and on Their Destruction (1972). It signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

47. Burundi ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991) and the Phyto-Sanitary Convention for Africa (1967). Burundi signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (adopted at Bamako on 30 January 1991) on 30 January 1991; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

48. Cambodia accepted the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and acceded to the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (1988).

49. Cameroon ratified the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988), the date of entry into force being 27 April 1992, and acceded to the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). It signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

50. Canada signed the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It became a party to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (1961) and acceded to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972).

51. Cape Verde signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

52. Central African Republic signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

53. Chad signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

54. Chile ratified the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988), which entered into force on 27 April 1992. Chile accepted the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

55. China acceded to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed and Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (1971); the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 14 June 1991 as the date of entry into force; and the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). China ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

56. Colombia acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), with 14 October 1990 as the date of entry into force. It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

57. Comoros signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

58. Congo signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

59. Cook Islands assumed status as a party to the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific (1989). Cook Islands signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

60. Costa Rica ratified the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), with 17 October 1991 as the date of entry into force, and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 17 October 1991 as the date of entry into force. It acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), with 30 July 1991 as the date of entry into force, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 30 July 1991 as the date of entry into force. It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

61. Côte d'Ivoire signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

62. Croatia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

63. Cuba withdrew from the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (1966). Cuba ratified (with a declaration) the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), with 8 February 1991 as the date of entry into force, and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 8 February 1991 as the date of entry into force. It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

64. Cyprus acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985); the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), with 20 November 1991 as the date of entry into force; and the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-term Financing of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) (1984), with 20 November 1991 as the date of entry into force. Cyprus signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

65. Czechoslovakia signed the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991) and became a Party to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (1961). It ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), with 28 May 1992 as the date of entry into force; and the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). It acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer with 1 October 1990 as the date of entry into force; to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 1 October 1990 as the date of entry into force; and to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

66. Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

67. Denmark signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea (1990); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Denmark ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), with 6 October 1991 as the date of entry into force; and the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988), with 27 April 1992 as the date of entry into force. Denmark accepted the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990).

68. Djibouti signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It acceded to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), with 7 May 1992 as the date of entry into force. Djibouti ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

69. Dominica ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) and adhered to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946).

70. Dominican Republic signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

71. Ecuador acceded to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971) on 7 September 1990 and adhered (with reservation) to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946). Ecuador signed the Untied Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

72. Egypt signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Egypt became a party to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972). It ratified the United Nations Convention on Conditions for the Registration of Ships (1986) and the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988).

73. El Salvador accepted the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). It ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972) and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989). El Salvador signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

74. Equatorial Guinea deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). It acceded to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1972), with 8 June 1992 as the date of entry into force, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972).

75. Estonia signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It deposited an instrument of accession to the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and Belts (1973). The obligations of amendments (made on 4 February 1992) to the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (1974) entered into force for Estonia on 22 January 1992. Estonia acceded to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

76. Ethiopia became a party to the Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment (1981). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

77. Fiji ratified the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

78. Finland signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1992), which it also ratified; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Finland became a party to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation Between Territorial Communities or Authorities (1980) and to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1976). It ratified the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986), with 1 January 1991 as the date of entry into force; and the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (1987), with 1 July 1992 as the date of entry into force. Finland accepted the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990) and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

79. France signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). France approved (with a reservation) the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), with 9 October 1991 as the date of entry into force. France approved the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990) and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

80. Gabon signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

81. Gambia acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone layer (1985) and to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 23 October 1990 as the date of entry into force. Gambia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

82. Georgia signed the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (1992).

83. Germany signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992) the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea (1990); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Germany ratified the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986), with 1 November 1991 as the date of entry into force; the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (1987), with 1 May 1991 as the date of entry into force; the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear

Material (1980), with 6 October 1991 as the date of entry into force; the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990); and the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988).

84. Ghana ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991). It adhered to the International Plant Protection Convention (1951) and deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of that Convention. Ghana signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

85. Greece signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Greece ratified the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986); the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (1987), with 1 November 1992 as the date of entry into force; the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), with 6 October 1991 as the date of entry into force; (with a declaration) the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), which entered into force on 7 July 1991; and (with a declaration) the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 7 July 1991 as the date of entry into force.

86. Grenada ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

87. Guatemala acceded to the Antarctic Treaty (1959) and signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

88. Guinea adhered to the International Plant Protection Convention (1951) and to the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (1966). Guinea ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991). It acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and to the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). Guinea signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes Within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

89. Guinea-Bissau ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991). It signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

90. Guyana signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

91. Haiti deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

92. Honduras signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

93. Hungary signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). The Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988) entered into force for Hungary on 27 April 1991. Hungary approved the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988).

94. Iceland became party to the Convention concerning Prevention and Control of Occupational Hazards by Carcinogenic Substances and Agents (1974). It signed the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

95. India acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), with 18 March 1991 as the date of entry into force; to the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990); and to the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (1988). It ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989) and became a Party to the Convention concerning Protection against Hazards of Poisoning Arising from Benzene (1971). India signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

96. Indonesia deposited a notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). It acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985). Indonesia ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987); the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990); and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972). Indonesia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992.

97. Iran acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), with 3 October 1990 as the date of entry into force, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 3 October 1990 as the date of entry into force. Iran signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

98. Ireland ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), with 6 October 1991 as the date of entry into force; (with a declaration) the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), with 14 October 1991 as the date of entry into force; and (with a declaration) the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear

Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 14 October 1991 as the date of entry into force. It accepted the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990) and became a party to the Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment (1981). Ireland signed the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

99. Israel ratified the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980); the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987); and the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). Israel signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

100. Italy signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Italy acceded to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972). It ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), with 6 September 1991 as the date of with entry into force; the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 25 November 1990 as the date of entry into force; the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988), with 27 April 1991 as the date of entry into force; and the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988). It approved the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990).

101. Jamaica ratified the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (1963). It became a party to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

102. Japan ratified the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and accepted the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). Japan signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

103. Jordan signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

104. Kazakhstan signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

105. Kenya acceded to the Protocol concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region (1985); the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (1985); and the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the Eastern African Region (1985). Kenya signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

106. Kiribati ratified the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific (1989), with 10 January 1992 as the date for entry into force. It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

107. Kuwait signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

108. Latvia signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Latvia deposited an instrument of accession to the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and Belts (1973). It acceded to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed and Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (1971) and to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

109. Lebanon deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

110. Lesotho signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

111. Liberia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

112. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), with 9 October 1990 as the date of entry into force, and to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 9 October 1990 as the date of entry into force. It signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

113. Liechtenstein acceded to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed and Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (1971); to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 8 October 1990 as the date of entry into force; and to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972). It ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989). Liechtenstein signed the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

114. Lithuania signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It accepted the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

and deposited an instrument of accession to the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and Belts (1973). The obligations of membership of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (1974) entered into force for Lithuania on 8 April 1992, in respect of amendments to the Convention made on 4 February 1992.

115. Luxembourg became a party to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972). It signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Luxembourg ratified the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (1987), with 1 May 1992 as the date of entry into force; the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972); the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), with 6 October 1991 as the date of entry into force; the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990); and the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988).

116. Madagascar signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

117. Malawi acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), with 9 January 1991 as the date of entry into force, and to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 9 January 1991 as the date of entry into force. Malawi signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

118. Malaysia adhered to the International Plant Protection Convention (1951) and deposited its notification of acceptance of the Convention's revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991). Malaysia ratified (with a reservation) the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972). It acceded to the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (1988). Malaysia signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

119. Maldives ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It acceded to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989). Maldives signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

120. Mali signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

121. Malta deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). It became a party to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1976); the

Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972); and the Convention concerning Protection against Hazards of Poisoning Arising from Benzene (1971). Malta signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

122. Marshall Islands acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

123. Mauritania signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

124. Mauritius ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

125. Mexico acceded to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), with 30 September 1991 as the date of entry into force. It accepted the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990) and ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989). Mexico signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

126. Federated States of Micronesia acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) and ratified the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific (1989), with 20 December 1990 as the date of entry into force. The Federated States of Micronesia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

127. Monaco signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

128. Mongolia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

129. Morocco signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

130. Mozambique ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991) and signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

131. Myanmar signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

132. Namibia ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991). It acceded to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), with 18 March 1991 as the date of entry into force. Namibia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

133. Nauru signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

134. Nepal signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

135. Netherlands signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Water Courses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991) the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea (1990); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). The Netherlands signified its acceptance of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), with 6 October 1991 as the date of entry into force. It accepted the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), with 24 October 1991 as the date of entry into force; the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 24 October 1991 as the date of entry into force; the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988), with 27 April 1991 as the date of entry into force; and the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). Netherlands became a party to the Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment (1981).

136. New Zealand ratified the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific (1989), with 17 May 1991 as the date of entry into force, and accepted the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). New Zealand signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

137. Nicaragua deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

138. Niger ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991). It signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which entered into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951).

139. Nigeria ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991); the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), with 10 September 1990 as the date of entry into force; the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 10 September 1990 as the date of entry into force; and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

140. Norway signed the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986), which entered into force for Norway on 1 January 1991; the European Convention for the Protection

of Pet Animals (1987), which entered into force for Norway on 1 May 1992; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Norway ratified the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988), with 27 April 1992 as the date of entry into force, and the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). Norway deposited its instrument of ratification for the Convention concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos (1986).

141. Oman acceded to the United Nations Convention on Conditions for the Registration of Ships (1986) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (1972). Oman signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

142. Pakistan acceded to the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (1988) and signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

143. Panama acceded to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971) and ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989). Panama signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

144. Papua New Guinea deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

145. Paraguay signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

146. Peru deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

147. Philippines ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 17 July 1991 as the date of entry into force. It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

148. Poland signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). The Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988) entered into force for Poland on 27 April 1992. Poland acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), with 11 October 1990 as the date of entry into force; and to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 11 October 1990 as the date of entry into force. Poland ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

149. Portugal signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1992); (with a declaration) the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Portugal deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951). It ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), with 6 October 1991 as the date of entry into force.

150. Qatar signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

151. Republic of Korea acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

152. Moldova signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

153. Romania signed the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (1992); the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Romania became a party to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals During International Transport (1968). It acceded to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989) and ratified the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), with 27 February 1991 as the date of entry into force.

154. Russian Federation signed the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (1992); the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). The Russian Federation became a party to the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1969); to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport (1968); and to the Convention on the Use of White Lead in Painting (1921). It deposited an instrument of accession to the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and Belts (1992). It succeeded to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980) by depositing its instrument with the depositary on 15 January 1992 and to the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990).

155. Rwanda signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

156. Saharan Arab Democratic Republic ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991).

157. Saint Kitts and Nevis adhered to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946) and acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (1972). Saint Kitts and Nevis signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

158. Saint Lucia ratified the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

159. Samoa signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

160. San Marino ratified the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

161. Sao Tome and Principe signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

162. Saudi Arabia became a party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979).

163. Senegal ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991). It signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

164. Seychelles ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991); the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

165. Singapore made a Communication in respect of the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

166. Slovenia succeeded to the Convention on the High Seas (1958); the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (1963); the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, and on Their Destruction (1972); the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), with 6 July 1992 as the date of entry into force; the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-term Financing of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) (1984), with 6 July 1992 as the date of entry into force; and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972). It became a party to the Convention on the Use of White Lead in Painting (1921); the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1969); the Convention concerning Protection Against Hazards of Poisoning Arising from Benzene (1971); the Convention concerning Prevention and Control of Occupational Hazards by Carcinogenic Substances and Agents (1974); the Convention concerning the Protection of Workers Against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (1977); the Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health

and the Working Environment (1981); and the Convention concerning Occupational Health Services (1985). Slovenia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

167. Solomon Islands signified its acceptance of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

168. Somalia signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991).

169. South Africa signified its acceptance of the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). It became a party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979).

170. Spain signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). The European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (1986) entered into force for Spain on 1 January 1991. Spain ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), with 6 October 1991 as the date of entry into force. Spain signified its acceptance of the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990).

171. Sri Lanka acceded to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), with 11 February 1991 as the date of entry into force, and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 11 February 1991 as the date of entry into force. It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

172. Sudan deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951) and signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

173. Suriname signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

174. Swaziland acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) Toxic Weapons, and on their Destruction (1972). It signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

175. Sweden signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991), which it later ratified; the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol of Amendment to the European

Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1992), which it also ratified; the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). The European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes entered into force for Sweden on 1 January 1991, and the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (1987) entered into force for Sweden on 1 May 1992. Sweden ratified the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 15 July 1992 as the date of entry into force; the Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (1988), with 27 April 1992 as the date of entry into force; the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990); and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

176. Switzerland signed the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It acceded to the Antarctic Treaty (1959) and ratified the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988). It deposited its instrument of ratification for the Convention concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos (1986).

177. Syrian Arab Republic ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

178. Thailand ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990) and signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

179. Togo ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 25 February 1991 as the date of entry into force. Togo signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992.

180. Trinidad and Tobago deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951) and signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

181. Tunisia signed and ratified the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991). Tunisia also signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

182. Turkey ratified the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), with 3 February 1991 as the date of entry into force; and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 3 February 1991 as the date of entry into force. It acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer (1985), with 20 September 1991 as the date of entry into force, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

(1987), with 20 September 1991 as the date of entry into force. Turkey signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) and the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (1992).

183. Tuvalu signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

184. Uganda ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991) and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982). It acceded to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), with 16 October 1991 as the date of entry into force. Uganda acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, and on Their Destruction (1972). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

185. Ukraine signed the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

186. United Arab Emirates signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

187. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland signed the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). The United Kingdom ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), with 6 October 1991 as the date of entry into force; the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990); and the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1988).

188. United Republic of Tanzania ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991). It signed the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

189. United States of America signed the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992). The United States ratified the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific (1989), with 28 February 1992 as the date of entry into force, and the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990). It became a party to the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986).

190. Uruguay withdrew from the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946), with effect from 30 June 1991. Uruguay acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone layer (1987) with 8 January 1991 as the date of entry into force. It ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989). Uruguay signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

191. Vanuatu adhered to the Convention on the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (1949). It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

192. Venezuela signified its acceptance of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). It adhered to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946) and to the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (1949). Venezuela signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

193. Viet Nam signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

194. Yemen signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

195. Yugoslavia became a party to the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1969); to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1976); and to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter (1979). It acceded to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986) and to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), with 3 January 1991 as the date of entry into force. Yugoslavia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

196. Zaire acceded to the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1983) and signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

197. Zambia deposited its notification of acceptance of the revised text (which came into force on 4 April 1991) of the International Plant Protection Convention (1951) and signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

198. Zimbabwe ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (1991) and the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991). It acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, and on Their Destruction (1972). Zimbabwe signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

199. The European Economic Community signed the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992); the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1991); the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (1992); the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions

of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It approved the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1990).

200. The European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) signified a Confirmation to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980).

201. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) acceded to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (1986), with 19 November 1990 as the date of entry into force, and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (1986), with 19 October 1990 as the date of entry into force.

E. *Other information*

202. Belarus has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

203. Bulgaria has indicated that it will ratify the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds and Their Transboundary Fluxes (1991).

204. Colombia reported that its Government was in the process of submitting the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) to the National Congress for approval.

205. Costa Rica indicated that ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) was expected to have taken place by the end of 1992.

206. Cyprus has reported that it has been taking necessary steps to ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

207. Dominica has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

208. Finland has reported that ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) is expected to take place in 1993.

209. Grenada has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

210. Guinea has reported that it will accede to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979).

211. Hungary indicated that ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) was expected to have taken place by the end of 1992.

212. Iceland reported that its Government was in the process of ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

213. Jamaica has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

214. Kazakhstan has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

215. Lao People's Democratic Republic has indicated its intention to become a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

216. Latvia has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

217. Lesotho has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

218. Liechtenstein has reported that the necessary steps have been taking place to ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

219. Lithuania has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

220. Luxembourg indicated its Government was in the process of ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

221. Maldives has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

222. Mali has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

223. Mexico reported that its Government was in the process of ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

224. Morocco has indicated its intention to ratify the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

225. Papua New Guinea has reported that the ratification procedure for the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) will be finalized in 1993.

226. Paraguay has indicated its intention to ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

227. Philippines has reported that its Government is in the process of ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).

228. Republic of Korea has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

229. Sao Tome and Principe has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

230. Sierra Leone has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

231. Slovenia has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

232. South Africa has indicated its intention to sign the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

233. Swaziland has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

234. Sweden has reported that it is in the process of preparing the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

235. Ukraine has indicated its intention to become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

236. United Republic of Tanzania reported that its Government was in the process of becoming a party to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

237. Uruguay has reported that the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) has been submitted to its Parliament for ratification.